The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH ,19 1819. New Series, No. 88

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, IN Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $4 per Annum.

Notice

ALL persons having demands against the estate of DAVID T. EDWARDS, deceased, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested for settlement, on or before the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make payment to us on or before the date above mentioned, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection, in the course of law.

WILLIAM CARREL } Ex'rs.
ABNER BEDDEL. }

March 12.

To Let,

And possession given on the 1st of April.

A BRICK HOUSE, situate on Penn street, next door to Mr. James Cooper, formerly occupied by the Rev. T. Hunt.

For particulars, enquire of
FRANCIS HERRON.

March 12.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't.
JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *James M'Kean* deceased late of East Huntington township, Westmoreland county (Pa) There will be sold on the premises on the first day of May next, the farm on which said deceased resided, situate in the township and county aforesaid; containing 353¾ acres a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, There are on the premises two flourishing apple orchards, a commodious log dwelling house double barn, sundry out-houses and a tan-yard with the necessary buildings.—The above property lies about six miles west of Mount Pleasant on the road leading to Pittsburgh and Washington, the house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and is perhaps as good a stand for public business as any other on said road.—*Terms* will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE M'KEAN } Exec'rs.
J. D. MATHIOT. }

Feb. 1st. 1819.

For Rent.

I HAVE authorised my brother JOHN JONES to rent the

LOWER FERRY

and TAVERN STAND on the Monongahela river, for one year, from the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

March 2,

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Baudry, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819 tf

Estate of Robert Vance,

DECEASED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Vance, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, to come forward on or before the 8th day of May next, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, or they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection—Those having demands against the estate, will please present them properly attested for settlement.

ANDREW VANCE, } Adm'rs.
JAMES M'CABE, }

March 9.

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

Surveyor;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

A Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON qualified to teach an English School, may find an advantageous situation at the school-house, near Lawrenceville. For information, apply to

WM. B. FOSTER.

March 9.

HORSE FEED,

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam-mill, by the quantity,

1000 bushels Bran,
at 10 Cents.
900 bushels Shorts,
at 18 Cents

Pittsburgh, January 19.

Blanks for sale here.

Removal.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN has the pleasure to inform the public that he has removed to the large and commodious buildings, lately occupied by Mr. John Gwathmey, corner of Main & Main Cross streets, called the

UNION HALL,

where he assures those who may honour him with their custom, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render their situation agreeable.

Louisville, Feb. 2, 1819.

DOCTORS Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE

the above place, where they will sell Genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818 ——Jan5lawtf

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by A. WAY & Co. a large assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

EXTRA Super Blue and Black broad cloaths,
Superfine and Common cloaths assorted colours,
Super. Dbl. Milled Cassimeres—Blue, Black, Coburg and mixed,
Fashionable Petisse and Habit cloaths,
Drab, Bedford and Olive velvet cords,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Double and single Gurnsey Frocks,
Black & Lead coloured Worsted Hose,
Lambs wool and worsted half do.
Bombazetts assorted colours,
Dark superfine and common Calicoes,
1 case 6-4 Cambrick muslins,
Steam Loom Shirtings,
Sewing Silks, assorted,
Tickings & 6-4 Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Chambrys,
Cotton Yarn assort. No
Shell and Horn Combs
4-4 Irish Linens,
1 case Pins, No. 3½ 4-4½ and 5,
Best Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
5-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting,
8-4 & 10-4 Table Linen,
2 Bales India Muslins,
Flag, Bandanoe and Black Silk Handk'fs,
Merino and Waterloo Shawls,
Kon-Kane Crapes for Dresses,
Senshaw's Levantine and Florence Silks,
Popline and Bombazene
Cut and Plush silk velvets assorted colours,
Superfine Black Silk netting,
Toilenet and swansdown vesting,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hair Plush for Sadlers
Embroidering Chenelles assorted,
Merino Socks, Black Sattin
Slates & Pencils.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery;
Elegant *Fashionable* Waiters.

Queensware in Crates Assorted;
anners and Flax-seed Oil, by the Barrel;
Window Glass, Country Sugar;
Tobacco, Shot and Lead;
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, A FEW TONS OF

Sheet and Boiler Iron,
of Superior Quality.

ittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1818.—1aw3m

CHEESE.

5000 pounds of CHEESE,

IN GOOD ORDER,

For sale by
A. WAY, & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 1 1819.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,
56 bbls. rectified Lake Salt,
Alum, Nails, Candles, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

Mail Stage—New Line.

THE Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh NORTHERN ROUTE MAIL-STAGE, will commence running on the 29th inst.—To start from the house of Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and arrive same evening at Clarke's Ferry; Wednesday night at Lewistown; Thursday night at Huntingdon; Friday night at Blairs' Gap; Saturday night at Armagh; Sunday night at New Salem, and arrive in Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Monday, at the house of Mrs. Morrow. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and by the same stages, arrive in Harrisburgh, on Monday following at 12 o'clock.

Rates of Fare $14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for each way passenger.

14 lbs Baggage allowed to a passenger.

JOHN BLAIR.

January 14——298M

1000 Grafted Apple-trees, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, who will attend on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at his warehouse opposite the Black Bear Tavern, Grafted APPLE TREES, of the choicest fruit, also

Potatoes, Apples, Turnips,
Beets, Beans, Chesnuts,
Oats, Corn, Indian Meal,
Cut-straw, Honey, Hops,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL;

Also a few grafts of the Apple-tree called the Golden Getzes.

Gold and Silver Watches, Drawing Chains, Hooks & Hinges, Flesh-Forks, Soup Ladles.

FLAXSEED, SENECA, JUNIPER, & ANNISEED OILS,

Carpenter's Planes, Japanned Hats, also a few *GERMAN BOOKS*

ONE HORSE & a LIGHT WAGGON.

BENJAMIN HERR.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

For Sale at this Office,

A

Lecture on Witchcraft;

In which the whole secrets thereof are disclosed—

BY

The Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, A. M.

February 26.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins.
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Dissolution.

THE firm of SAMUEL K. PAGE & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL K. PAGE,
SAMUEL PAGE.

N. B. The business in future will be transacted by the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the firm.

SAMUEL K. PAGE.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1819. 233t

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Wm. Hill and Brothers.

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——2awtf

A Most Valuable Estate FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, &
Souchong
} TEAS *of first quality*

Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira,
Teneriffe &
Lisbon
} WINES *of a superior quality*

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

ummons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or muley cattle		
Every head of sheep or swine		

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——tlstA.

FOR SALE,

A few Barrels,

Mackinaw White Fish.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Flaxseed Oil and Beeswax.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb 19, 1819. 12t.

Henry Doane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

Ironmongery & Hardware;

Mouse-Hole Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shovels & Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Gridirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Tea-kettles, Adzes, Socket-shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries etc.

Boxes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk, Red-Lead, also boxes Rosin Soap and Shaving Soap.

Liquors.

Old L. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cogniac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey

Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
50 Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
12 Ditto Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
50 Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
A few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

transacted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

To Let,

THE THREE STORY Brick House at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, the lower story is finished, with shelves, counter, &c. ready for the reception of goods, and the situation for business, inferior to none in the city.

ALSO,

THE well known TAVERN & FERRY, on the Allegheny river, at the end of St. Clair street, now in the tenure of F. CASSILY.

ALSO,

THE Dwelling house in which I now reside, in Wood street—The house is large and convenient; containing eight bed-chambers, parlour, breakfast and sitting rooms. Attached to the house on the first floor, is a room, well calculated for an office or store, with a counting room in the rear. Possession of the whole given the first of April next. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, January 22.

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs, Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will also purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——5t

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1819.

"A Discriminator" has undertaken the defence of humane societies, with considerable zeal. The communication in the "Statesman," containing an invective against most of these associations is probably indiscreet; for our parts, we cannot speak harshly of any establishments, which were avowedly and conscientiously created for the good of mankind, no matter how much the means may have been mistaken. If they contain errors, let argument and fact be applied for their correction; but not the dangerous weapon of ridicule. Whether missionary societies have been productive of good, we know not; that they have in England, been applied to purposes widely different from their ostensible purpose, there is no doubt. That the means employed, in our country, "for the conversion of the heathen," are very inadequate to the object, we readily believe; that they have often produced more harm than good, there can be as little doubt; for in place of selecting men of education, of profound reflection, and deep experience, the arduous and delicate task is too often thrown upon men, whose talents are not sufficient to remove partial gloom from the minds of those who have been brought up their whole lives in the light of the gospel, much less are they able to contend with the thick mists in which the ignorance and prejudice of ages have involved the savage mind.—Notwithstanding this, we should be sorry to see any relaxation in those exertions, which may ultimately tend to introduce through every part of the globe, the *mild*, the *rational*, the *humane* system of Christ freed from all sectarian shackles; that system without which no plan of jurisprudence is perfect, and no theory of politics tenable; that system which equally affects the happiness of government, and of the dometic circle.

The establishment of Bible Societies, and of Sunday Schools, are past doubt productive of immense good. Allowing that nothing peculiarly useful is contained in the sacred volume, yet it is a book; and a book containing much very interesting history; if it does not point the road to Heaven, it will at all events employ the vulgar mind, in those moments of vacation from bodily labour which are too often devoted to dissipation and violence. The wretch who would never think of a book, if the proceeds of his labour must go to purchase it, may yet devour its pages with avidity, when presented to him by the fair hand of active benevolence. Similar to this, is the effect of Sunday Schools; it gives a new turn to the vagabond mind, for it is a known fact, that learning is the acme of the ambition of the lower orders. Every superiority among men, every happiness, every luxury in life are referred by them to this great cause. They will desert their usual habits of idleness, and altho' much progress is not to be expected in these seminaries; yet when it is acknowledged that every new word which is added to our vocabulary increases the store of idea, the establishment of Sunday Schools must be advocated by every good and wise man. That these institutions may be perverted from their original purpose there is no doubt, for what human creation is free from corruptibility? but that any objection can be offered worthy of notice, we deny.

If, as "Discriminator" seems to think, any thing contained in the correspondent of the Statesman militates against giving the widest possible scope to all the benevolent feelings of the human breast, we join him with all our hearts, in protesting against such sentiments.—Human nature is naturally prone to selfishness and parsimony; every thing tending to encourage this principle ought to be avoided. We prefer indiscriminate charity to that cold system that calculates unfeelingly the real amount of misery, and often suffers the object to perish while it hesitates to give. "The days of chivalry are past" indeed, when such a paper as the "Galaxy' presumes to apply the term "Sturdy Beggars" to "those ministering angels" who, in female shape, search out the obscure haunts of wretchedness, hover like the etherial spirit of charity itself over the bed of diseased poverty, and more than all, who condescend to submit to the cold, chilling repulses, or ungracious compliances of individuals, whose bosoms are not warmed by one solitary beam of that principle that has immortalized a Howard. We hope that the lovely part of our community will not be deterred from persevering, particularly at this inclement season, in that path of active beneficence which was prescribed by their divine master; when he descended to the humblest offices, the ridicule of his enemies had no effect. If freezing denial confronts them at one door, let them meekly try another. The rich and affluent are not always deaf to the cries of humanity; they are too often careless, but we trust, not indifferent.

Ah! little think the gay, licentious proud,
Whom pleasure, power and affluence surround,
They who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth
And wanton, often cruel, riot waste;
Ah, little think they, while they dance along,
How many feel, this very moment, death
And all the sad variety of pain.
How many drink the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery; sore pierced by wintry winds,
How many sink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors,

I read with grief and indignation, a piece bearing the signature of "*An Observer*," in the "Statesman" of March 15th. The writer apparently dead to charity, benevolence, and good feeling, has attempted to attack the humane members of the societies in this city, in their disinterested acts of benevolence towards the poor, helpless and silently suffering class of inhabitants, who are enduring every privation that falls to the lot of mortals. He, [for I cannot believe the writer to be a female] begins his piece by a statement from the New-England Galaxy, under the head of "Systematic Beggary," and introduces some disgusting observations, as if applying to those who, without favour or reward, step forward, from the privacy and enjoyment of domestic life, to seek out, and relieve those, who are deprived not only of health, but the comforts and necessaries of life. Instances are not uncommon, that widows with large families, would without the assistance afforded them by the charitable societies, be unable to support themselves. How cruel, how unjust, then, to endeavour to arrest the hand of charity, by the suggestion that the relief bestowed, instead of benefiting the object, generates idleness and beggary. The writer of this is as much averse to "*Puritanic faces*" or "*Orthodox Madonic uplift eyes*" for the purpose of deceit, a "*an Observer*" can possibly be; and to be still plainer, the writer declares he does not belong to any society whatever; yet he cannot see the humane, benevolent, and disinterested exertions, of our fair ones, whose only motive is, to ameliorate the situation of others, to pour balm into the wounded and bleeding hearts of the indigent and distressed, attacked in this unmanly and unfeeling manner, without coming forward in their defence. The writer of this, has seen & known, females married and single, who are in the possession of every enjoyment, happy in themselves, happy in their domestic relations, respected and beloved, voluntarily seeking around to discover those who pine and suffer in secret, administer to their wants, animate by their council and advice, encourage and support by their exertions.—Are not these Godlike virtues? and can we suffer ourselves for a moment to admit that these exertions are to be compared to the "*sturdy beggars*" of Spain and Portugal, who if alms are refused, insult and pelt the object of their wrath; forbid it justine, forbid it Heaven.—I conclude messrs. editors by believing that the inhabitants of our city are composed of different materials, and hoping that the piece in question has been written under a powerful excitement of feeling, which when calmed will be acknowledge by "*an Observer*" to be incorrect.

A DISCRIMINATOR.

From the Baltimore Fed. Republican.

"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

The contemplation of the creation of the world is a subject truly sublime, and displays in the most forcible manner the omnipotence of the Deity—it is a subject from which we may derive the most interesting instruction.

"From the creatures of God let man learn wisdom."

When it pleased the supreme architect of nature to form this world, this globe was seen to spring from chaos—he clothed it with all the bloom of vegetation, and variegated it with the lofty mountain and the lowly valley. The forests waved their branches to the genial zephyrs—the groves resounded with the songs of the feathered race, who tuned their harmonious notes and sung in concert the prises of their creator—the plains were covered with living animals who lowed in token of their gratitude. Then he formed man out of the dust of the earth, "and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," he bade him arise from his humble position and behold himself lord of creation—man felt the majesty of those grand and interesting objects which the bounteous hand of his maker had thrown round him—his ears were saluted with the gentle rush of water-falls—he stands in silent astonishment and surveys his ample and noble amphitheatre, and the beautiful imagery that adorns it. In the midst of this solitude he beholds something which spoke in silence—an eternal spirit who reigns on the landscape, and who was the author of this wondrous creation. The shades of the night gather round him, and a new scene opens to his view—he beholds the canopy which reposes on the circular boundary of the world, bespangled with the twinkling stars—the morn appears in the midst to cheer with her beams the midnight gloom. Sleep suddenly comes upon him—he reclines on the mossy turf and enjoys the sweets of repose till he is awakened by the first dawn of morning in the eastern horizon—the ethereal curtain unfolds and the sun throws splendour around him, and cheers the earth with its reviving beams. Then he hears the voice of his maker proclaiming in the language of the text, that "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold and heat, winter and summer, day and night shall not cease." The wisdom of the institution of the seasons will strike us in a more forcible manner if we consider the subject for a few moments.

Winter. This, although it may appear to some as a gloomy season, is necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes of nature. If this season did not exist the others would not have so many charms, and our land would be greatly diminished in its fertility; those seeds which had been deposited by the husbandman in autumn have time to become matured, when the warmth of spring will cause them to leave the bosom of the earth.

Spring. This is a season which opens upon us with the delightful prospect of approaching plenty, and which is calculated to convince us of the utilitiy of winter. The dreary aspect is gradually dissipated, and the earth in all its beauty—the birds are heard tuning their notes in every grove—in every garden and field our eyes are delighted with the charming landscape—our smell is gratified with the delightful odours of flowers.

Summer. This is a season although sometimes rendered disagreeable by the scorching rays of the sun, or by those storms of thunder and lightning which are incident to it, nevertheless it has also its blessings. After nature becomes re-animated by the showers of spring, she labours during the summer to gratify us by presenting to our views the fields nodding with grain and fruit, which may be gathered for our subsistance.

Autumn. The flowers of summer are gone, and in their places we have delicious fruits. The industrious husbandman now gathers his grain into his barns and provides for the coming winter, while the indolent son is spending his time over the inebriating bowl, careless of future wants; thus we see the goodness of providence to us. Have we been blessed with a productive and plentiful harvest? let us divide with the poor whose fortune has not been equal with ours.

These cousiderations therefore should convince us of the infinite power of the Almighty, and the wisdom manifested in the declaration of the text, "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, winter and summer, day and night shall not cease." O ye fields continue to produce your grain for the good of man! Ye forests clothe yourselves with thick foliage and yield him your fruits!—And may the supreme governor of the universe continue his beneficence towards us!—Then in the early dawn of the morning, and at the close of the day we will repeat praises.

"Whose hand with blessings crowns the year,
And fills our hearts with joys sincere."

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the Calcutta Star, Oct. 17.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THOS. THOEN.

The British forces had scarcely obtained possession of the Canadian Capital, when a man presented himself at headquarters, in a Canadian dress, but having the features of an European His pale and haggard looks, and his long and matted beard, exhibited a melancholy appearance. This man, whose name was Thomas Thœn, said that he had marched with the British army to Candy in 1803, and that he was among the one hundred and fifty sick who had been left in the hospital when the capital was surrendered unto the enemy. When his fellow sufferers were butchered, the barbarians having torn off the blisters which had been previously applied to his stomach in the hospital, felled him to the ground with the but end of a musket, and left him for dead in the general heap. He recovered, however, enough to crawl to a neighbouring dram, when on being discovered the next morning, he was hung up to a tree, and left to perish. The rope, happily, broke: when he was again discovered, & again hung up in the same way. But again the rope broke, when he contrived to crawl to a hut at a little distance, where he supported himself for ten days with nothing but the grass that grew near the door, and the drops of rain that fell from the roof —At the expiration of this interval, he was accidentally discovered by an old Canadian, who, after looking at him, suddenly disappeared, but soon after came again with a plate of rice, which he put down and went away.

The king who had never felt for human woe, was struck with the story which he received of Thœn's numerous extraordinary escapes. Superstition in the place of sympathy made its way into the monarch's mind. He thought that Thœn would not have been so often preserved if he had not been a peculiar favorite of heaven; and he accordingly ordered him to be taken care of by one of the chiefs, and to receive every accommodation required.

The king allowed him a house in the town of Candy, in which he remained till the arrival of the British.—He experienced no further injury from the jealous tyrant: but the horrid barbarities which he beheld, and which the slightest offence, was sufficient to excite, kept him in a state of constant inquietude and alarm. A woman, who had been detected in merely conveying a message from him to Major Davie was instantly put to death.

The only source of solace which this unfortunate man had access to, in the dreary hours of his long confinement, was, in the perusal of a detached portion of an English Bible, which contained some chapters of Jeremiah.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, March 3.

SUMMARY.

In speaking of the Message of the President of the United States, the editor of the London Courier remarks—"The Message exhibits a flattering view of the internal prosperity of the United States. But we greatly doubt whether the theory of Mr. Monroe, upon the national advantages that will grow out of the extension of the Union, by the progressive admission of new States, is one that experience warrants, or that events will confirm. It may, we think, be more naturally anticipated, that in proportion as the locally independent States multiply, in that proportion will the general government be enfeebled; till at last, the transition from nominal subjection to declared emancipation, will be accomplished without any struggle or convulsion. One division seems marked out by the hand of nature, that of the eastern and western states; while another, of north and south, is preparing by the operation of moral and political causes. At any rate, he would be a very bold disputant, who should maintain, that when North America is peopled and cultivated only to one fourth of its capability, it will remain a federative union under one general government."

The following list of British ships are at present building and repairing—Building, Britannia 120 guns, Portland 60, Lancaster 60, London 104, Eclipse 10, Emulous 10, Cerebus 46, Circe 46, Prosperine 46, Statira 46, Syra 10, Partridge 10—Repairing, Foudroyant 84, Stirling Castle 74, Mulgrave 74, Kent 80, Dartmouth 42, Pryamus 41, Columbine 18, Helicon 10—Refitting, Windsor Castle 74, Superb 76, Arab 18.

The Manchester Herald states that a new Sunday School, erected at an expense of 24,000*l.* for the purpose of accommodating 2500 children, has been opened in Oldham road, for the children in Clement's and St. Luke's districts.—832 boys and 1048 girls moved in procession from the old to the new school

The calico printers have been lately very busily employed, working extra hours, in consequence of extensive orders for printed goods from Germany, &c.

Slave trade.—A letter from St. Mary's, Gambia, dated 28th Sept. 1818, states that the French were making a show of stopping the slave trade, one of their vessels having brought into Goree a schooner under American colours, with 30 slaves on board.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Property of the late Queen.—Mr. Banting was appointed by command of the Prince Regent to value and divide the private property, which is to be equally distributed between the Princess Augusta, the Princess of Hesse Hombourg, the Dutchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia. The valuation of the property at the Queen's palace, Windsor palace, and Frogmore house, is nearly completed. On Monday, Lord Arden and General Taylor, the executors to the late Queen's will, attended at the Queen's palace to proceed with the prescribed arrangements; the chamber of her late Majesty, which had been sealed upon her demise was opened. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan and Mr. Hart, the late Queen's Attorney and Solicitor General, attended the Executors at the Queen's palace, to make the necessary legal arrangements for the Executors to act upon and prove the will. Yesterday the Executors attended at the King's Mews, Charing Cross, to view the carriages and horses of the late Queen, previous to their being sold. The Royal Arms, except the supporters are obliterated from the carriages with paint the colour of the panels. Yesterday morning five of the horses were shot on account of their age, being between 30 and 40 years, to prevent their falling to the work of dust carts. The jewels of the late Queen were removed from the Bank of England to be inspected by the Executors, and valued by Mr. Bridge.——*Morning pap.*

Corn & Rye.

SIXTY TWO CENTS—CASH,
Given for merchantable
CORN & RYE
At the Pittsburgh Steam-mill.
January 19.

German Redemptioners.
FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.
August 25, 1818. tf

JOHN RENO,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of
GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Old Whiskey, Country Gin, (Wines.)
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,
Young hyson Tea,
Loaf, Lump, New-Orleans, (Sugars)
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon,
Mustard, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Rosin, Chalk,
Raisins in boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds,
Shaving Soap,
Best Spanish and Country Segars,
Sup. Royal, No. 5, Royal, 5, Cap, 2 & 3, Post, Large, and small wrapping, (Paper.)
8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,

Kentucky Tobacco,
Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.
All of which are offered on liberal terms.
☞ Good HOGS LARD, in kegs, and other Produce taken in exchange for the above.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. tf

B. Darlington,
Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
A general assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery,
together with a general assortment of
SADDLERY,
Consisting of
COTTON and straining web, plated bitts and stirrups, buckles and slides, tinned curb bitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seal skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socket shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat builders saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,
4000lbs. Block Tin.
All which will be sold wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1819. 1wf

WANTED,
A Gardner who under-
stands his business—also, a GIRL, who can do House-work and plain Sewing, and can be well recommended, may hear of an advantageous situation on applying to
JOHN L. GLASER,
near the New Garrison, or to
GLASER & CO's
Store in Front Street, Pittsburgh.
March 1, 1819.

Samuel Thomson
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of
S. & J. THOMSON,
Who have just received a large and general assortment of
FRESH GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.
IRISH LINENS,
British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Sensbaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,
BEST SPANISH SEGARS,
A general assortment of
SHOES,
Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.
☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819, will be left in proper hands for collection.
Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.
N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, o address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

New Copartnership.
THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.
EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,
A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, March 19, 1819.

A work has lately been published on the "customs, manners and character of the people of India" written by the Abbe Dubois, a missionary to Mysore. Although this book is not presented to the world with the usual ceremony which accompanies most modern works, we consider it one of the most interesting publications which has for a long time, met our eye. We have been much in the dark as to the history of the interior of the east; what we have heard from that ancient people, has been generally through the medium of exaggeration or poetry, & fiction has among Europeans become so interwoven with their relations and descriptions, that it is a matter of difficulty to distinguish the true from the false.—The present work is written in a plain style, by a man who fled from the massacres of the French revolution, and applied himself for a long series of years to penetrating into the dark and unexplored recesses of the Indian character, & comes recommended by the first persons in Hindostan, among whom is Lord William Bentinck, who has devoted much time himself to acquiring a knowledge of the country and of the ancient Hindoos. Every thing that relates to a people who are the same now in every respect that they were when Vasco de Gama first landed in the Peninsula, must possess great interest; & the Abbe Dubois has treated the subject in a manner so unassuming that we cannot hesitate to recommend his work to every mind possessing the least spark of historical or antiquarian curiosity. This book is now to be sold at the book store of Patterson and Lambdin.

The following extract may give an idea of his manner:

"A Brahmin who is particular in his delicacy, must attend also to what he treads upon. It would cost him a washing if he should touch a bone with his foot, or a broken pot, a bit of rag, or a leaf from which one had been eating.—He must likewise be careful where he sits down. Some devotees always carry their seats with them, that is a tiger's or antilope's skin, which are held pure.—Some are contented with a mat; the rich take a carpet; but one may even squat on the ground without defilement, provided it be newly rubbed over with cow dung. This last specific is also used as a daily purification of the Hindoo houses from the defilement occasioned by comers and goers. When thus applied, diluted with water, it has the further advantage of destroying the insects which would otherwise annoy them.

"Their mode of eating their meals, also requires much circumspection and gravity. However numerous the company may be, it would be impolite to address conversation to any person during dinner. They eat in silence, and no conversation begins till they have ended the repast, and washed their hands and mouths. The left hand on this occasion as we noticed when speaking of the Grehasth a Brahmins, must not be employed, unless to hold the vessel of water from which they drink. This last operation is performed not by applying the vessel to the lips, but by pouring the water from on high into the mouth. This is the Hindoo practice universally; and it would be considered a piece of gross impropriety to drink as we do by touching the vessel with our lips. In eating, great care must be taken that nothing drops upon the plate, or on the leaf when one is eating apart. If a single grain of rice should fall, his meal would be at an end; else he must cast away the plate so defiled, and bring another, with a fresh supply of food."

"A European once gave a letter of introduction to a Brahman, who had come from a great distance to receive it, and having sealed it with a wafer which he moistened by putting it on his tongue, the Brahman who observed this, would not touch the letter, and chose rather to forego any advantage he could derive from the recommendation, than carry a thing so polluted."

State Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 10, 1819.

In committee of the whole, on bill No. 382—in Senate No. 77, entitled, "An Act to revoke the Charters of certain Banks therein named, and for other purposes." A motion being made by Mr. Marks to strike out "The Farmers and Mechanicks Bank of Pittsburgh."

Mr. Marks made some observations in support of this motion.

G. Cochran also spoke in favour of the Farmers and Mechanicks Bank, in substance as follows:—

Peculiar circumstances, in his opinion, entitled this Bank to the consideration and favour of the committee, arising as well from its misfortunes, as from the conduct of its officers and management of its affairs in regard to society. For his part he had an affectionate regard for the institution, as well because its favours had been dispensed to that class of citizens of which he was one, as that the interest of the farmers and mechanics, which had been favoured by this Bank, was also peculiarly entitled to the consideration of the committee. Its loans had been made in small sums to the industrious and useful citizens, on whom the pressure of the times would fall particularly heavy should this charter be revoked. It was well known the Bank had been robbed, and that not only a heavy loss was sustained in money, but an injury accrued in the credit of its notes, which occasioned the stoppage of specie payment. That since then the affairs of this bank had been managed with prudence as would appear from the bank returns. That in a short time all its notes in circulation would be redeemed, and its bills discounted greatly reduced,—thus its capital would in some measure be again at the disposal of the directors, and would if permitted no doubt, as usefully as that of any other bank in the state.—We therefore hope that the committee would agree to strike out the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh from the present bill—and that if banks were tolerated, those which are most useful, (as he had shewn this to be) would not be destroyed—Whilst others favourable to mercantile pursuits and speculation were tolerated and sanctioned by the legislature, whose affairs could not be viewed in a more promising condition as to the means of complying with their engagements.

The motion was negatived.

G. Cochran then moved to insert the north western bank of Meadville.

On this motion considerable discussion took place when the committee rose and the house adjourned without coming to a decision.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

FIRE.

About eight o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Masonic Hall, a spacious and beautiful building on the north side of Chesnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets. It commenced in the lower story, or ball room, and appears to have originated from a defect, or crack in the chimney, by which sparks from the fireplace must have communicated to the wood work. The destructive element had so completely insinuated itself thro' the recesses of the house, before the alarm was spread, that all attempts to extinguish it were ineffectual. This noble building, an ornament to the city, and the seat of benevolence, soon became enveloped in one sheet of blaze, presenting a spectacle equally grand and awful. About half past 9 o'clock, the steeple fell in, adding for a moment, to the terrible grandeur of the scene. The exertions of the firemen were very active and judicious in preserving the surrounding buildings, many of which were often on fire Most of the furniture, and implements of the Masonic art were preserved by the activity of the Brethren; and we are happy to add, that no accidents of a serious nature occurred on the occasion.

The building is insured to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

This beautiful edifice, thus reduced to a heap of ruins, cost the society upwards of *eighty thousand dollars.*

From the New-York Gazette, March 3.

The elegant steam ship Savannah is now on the eve of sailing for Savannah. The superiority of her accommodations, and the probability of the quickness of her passages, must attract general attention.

We understand that another Steam Ship is building by Henry Eckford, Esq. It is supposed she is intended as a packet between this port and New Orleans, to touch each way at several of the intermediate ports.

Commodore Aury's Squadron lost.

The supercargo of the brig Ossipee, arrived last evening in 35 days from Carthagena, informs us that Commodore Aury's squadron consisting of six or seven sail, were all driven on shore at old Providence, about the 18th of December, in a violent gale, and completely wrecked. Nothing of consequence was saved but a few pieces of cannon. How many lives were lost was not known at Carthagena when our informant sailed. An expedition was about to be fitted for the purpose of going to Old Providence and making prisoners of war all who escaped death.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

BOSTON, March 3.

We understand that the claims for Spanish spoliations possessed in this town, exceed a million and an half of dollars:—and that the proportion of one merchant is more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; besides interest for fifteen years.

It is stated in a London paper, that the following bon mot of M. Talleyrand, is in circulation in Paris, upon the state of affairs occasioned by the dissensions among the ministry: he says it is *la commencement de la fin.*

EDENTON, (N. C.) March 2.

We are concerned to state, that Dilworth, (calling himself Gen. Jackson) the desperate and noted ringleader of the band of runaway Negroes, who have for a long time been depredating upon the property of the good and honest citizens of this town and county, was on Tuesday afternoon last taken, and safely lodged in jail, where it is hoped he will remain, until his master, Mr. John Bond, sen'r. of this county, shall have it in his power to send him out of the limits of this state, or out of the United States, which it is ardently wished the public will urge or compel him to do.

On Sunday the 21st ult. a number of gentlemen went in pursuit of another gang of these desperadoes, when, on approaching their camp, which was in a hollow gum, sufficiently large to contain six persons with much comfort, JACK, (commonly called JACK STUMP,) late the property of Mr. Edward Haughton, deceased, but now said to belong to Mr. John Bond, of Bertie, was shot, of which wound he died the following day.—He had fired twice, and was in the act of loading again, when he received the contents of several well charged pieces. He was in company with Bristol, belonging to the estate of Thomas Vail, deceased, and fought with the but end of his musket until he was dragged out of the hollow nearly exhausted.

Ibid.

From the Lon. Public Ledger, Dec. 30.

Private letters from Spain repeat the rumours which we noticed several weeks ago, of an application having been actually made by the deposed monarch Charles IV. to the Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, for their assistance in the recovery of his throne. They add, that he had authorised his friends to signify, that if he should be able to resume the crown, he would immediately put an end to a war calculated to bring misery and ruin upon the country, without any chance of accomplishing the purpose in view—and that signified his positive intention to acknowledge the independence of the revolted colonies, and, by amicable negotiations, to secure as early as possible a commercial intercourse with them, and, indeed, to render it exclusively in favor of Old Spain, in return for so great a boon. The deposed King, it is further said, had declared, that the prince of Peace, as he was styled, shall never polute the soil of Spain any more; that he will yield to the enlightened spirit of the times, in removing every obstacle to the happiness of the people, and the improvement of the government, according to the Counsels of the wisest Statesmen the country can afford, and who are most likely to possess the confidence of the people. It is intimated that measures in favour of Charles have been some time in agitation, and are too well digested and too powerfully supported for Ferdinand to be able to resist them.

The Letters of Junius have been given to so many distinguished characters, and amongst the rest to the late Sir Philip Francis, upon proof presumptive, that more conclusive evidence must be produced, before the question can be fairly set at rest. The Preface of the Trial of Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord George Germain, was certainly written by Junius; one person only, a Nobleman long since dead, was supposed to have known who the writer really was, and that Nobleman, in his life time communicated the secret to his present Majesty.

This morning a mail from Holland brought a series of Dutch papers to the 27th instant. During the evening of the 22d an immense fog was experienced at Haarlem, Amsterdam, & Leyden, which obliged the passengers to carry lighted torches with them, and induced the inhabitants to place candles in the windows of their houses, in order to guard against the danger which menaced them, but, unfortunately, these precautions were insufficient to prevent the drowning of several persons in the course of the evening. But the most interesting and painful part of the intelligence by this arrival is unquestionably that portion which relates to the situation of Spain—According to letters from Hague, the Spanish troops, destined for South America, have not only deserted in entire corps, but also been driven by distress to join the Cossacks, as they are now termed, of the Sierra Morena, who were spreading in all directions through the land, and had began to levy contributions. Two couriers, it is added, were upon their way to Paris and London, with important news, while reports were circulating of the most alarming kind.

Frankfort, Dec. 17.—Private letters from Spain, in a German Journal, state, that "The mutiny among the Spanish troops stationed about Cadiz, to embark for South America, is not so inconsiderable as it is represented. Fatigued by marches and counter-marches, half naked, without pay, and almost without provisions, they desert in whole troops, and on all sides, notwithstanding the efforts of the Priests. Part of them, with their arms and baggage, have joined the Cossacks of Sierra Morena, as they are called.—This appellation is singular enough for the smugglers of whom the bands of the Sierra Morena consist. They are of common description of banditti, and the name of Guerilles would be more suitable. They are hospitable, honest, and even compasionate. They are enemies only to the Monks, Inquisitors, and the *Servilles,* (or the adversaries of the *Liberales.*) They traverse the Sierra Morena in numerous bands, and spread themselves at times from Seville to Madrid and Estremaduara. Unless speedy measures are taken to furnish the troops with provisions and pay, the soldiers will soon have no resource left but to join these bands.—The minister at war has given orders to take as many of these people as possible and send them to Caraccas. The ministry are still insecure, and are sensible that they stand on very unsolid ground; the members are not united among themselves, and the intriguers are continually digging an abyss under the steps of the government. As soon as the king was informed that the memorial of Don Floras Estrada (in favour of a liberal form of goverument) had been printed in London, the Council of State was summoned to consider of means to prevent the importation it. The work is delivered to the Inquisition; but notwithstanding, it has been circulated in Spain & has made a profound impression.

Last week when some men were digging out the foundation of an old house near the quarry of Kiethick, by Cupar Angus, one of the workmen turned up with his spade, a small earthen jar, which when examined, was found to contain 400 silver coins, and three of gold, of James I. of Scotland, most of them in a fine state of preservation.

Caledonian Mercury.

Conemaugh SALT;
200 Barrels.
40 *BARRELS FIRST QUALITY*
CIDER.
FOR SALE BY
GLASER & CAMMAN.
March 19. 4

WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having established a WHIP MANUFACTORY in this city, inform merchants and the public generally, that they have and intend keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of

Coach, Gig, Riding and Switch WHIPS,

Of the best quality, and at as fair prices as they can be obtained in any city in the Union.

Merchants particularly will find it to their advantage so purchase of them, as they will not only save the carriage, but the heavy discounts they are subjected to in the Atlantic cities.

They have constituted Messrs. Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, their agents—at whose Warehouse or at the Manufactory, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, orders will be received and promptly executed.

H. LOVE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 19.——3 n1m2aw2m law

☞ WHIPS repaired with neatness & despatch.

To Rent,

AND possession given on the first of April next, a good STORE ROOM and Cellar, in Market, between Front and Second streets.

ALSO, Two small Tenements adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

TWO Tenements on Grant's Hill, with large gardens and some fruit trees. One of them is suitable for a weaver, having a large shop belonging to it. For terms apply to James Thompson, Clock and Watchmaker, Market streets, or

ANDREW. WATSON.

March 19.

To Customers
AND THE PUBLIC.

NOTES of the issue of the following BANKS, if of the denomination of One Dollar and upwards, will be received in payment of goods, at PAR.

BEAVER, Bedford, Greencastle, Agricultural and Manufac. Bank at Carlisle. } Pennsylvania

The Old BANK OF KENTUCKY and Branches, many of the New Banks.

BANKS OF TENNESSEE

CANTON
All the Banks of Cincinnati,
Zanesville Canal, and
Muskingum Bank at Zanesville. } OHIO

Cumberland Bank of Allegheny.

Warrenton Bank, Harper's Ferry } VIRGINIA

☞ SMALL TICKETS and Torn and Uncharted Notes will be received as heretofore.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Diamond, and next door to Mr. E. Patchell's Hat Factory.

Pittsburgh, March 16.

I will receive all the above Notes at PAR, in payment for HATS.

EDW. PATCHELL.

March 19.

Hat Manufactory.

THE firm lately trading under the name of M'KEE & TWEEDY, inform the public that they have taken JOHN GRAHAM into partnership, and will conduct business in future under the title of

M'Kee, Tweedy & Graham;

which firm having purchased out Mr. ROBERT PEEBLES, they will carry on the establishment at his old stand in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, January 26.——tf

ROBERT PEEBLES informs his friends and the public that he has relinquished business in favor above firm.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818 2awtf.

State Penitentiary.

THE foundations of the State Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, being nearly completed; the Commissioners invite Masons and others to lay in proposals for erecting the supersructure, according to the following description.

The main building, the towers and outward wall to be of stone.

The external part of the main building and towers to be of dressed rangè work, of workmanship equal to the eastern abutment of the Monongahela Bridge. The walls to be four feet thick at the foundation.

The outward wall to be four feet thick at the bottom, battering on both sides to reduce it to two feet four inches at the top; its outside to be of neat range work; the inside of common stone work ready for pointing; the top to be coped with stone.

In the outward wall, at least one fifth of the stones must extend through the wall.

The height of the outward wall to be twenty five feet from the surface of the ground—that of the towers, thirty five feet.

Contracts will be made for doing the above work, or as much thereof as will be thought expedient, by the perch. Contractors to furnish all materials, except sand and stuff for scaffolding.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing hard burnt bricks, by the thousand to be delivered on the ground. The commissioners likewise invite proposals for supplying the window grates, adapted to each of the models to be seen at their office, and also for furnishing the grates of each description, complete, and delivered on the ground.

Proposals, (containing the names of the sureties) will be sealed, and handed in previous to the 29th inst.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY, Clk.

March 19.

Walter Fortune,

BLACK & WHITE-SMITH, AND SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURER,

In Fourth, two doors above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH;

EVER grateful to his customers and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this city, and he hopes from his strict attention to business to give general satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom; and while he thus returns thanks, he would inform them, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Saddle-Trees,
Equal to any in the United States,
—ALSO—
Wood Axes, Foot Adz, Broad Axes,
Hand, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets,
Plough Irons, and all sorts of
EDGE TOOLS.

All of the above, will be warranted to be as good as any made in this country.

SMITH-WORK of all kinds, neatly executed.

Orders from any part of the Western country, thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

January 22, 1819——3m

*** WANTED to purchase, from 3 to 500 HAMES.

TWO Journeymen Saddle-tree makers are wanting, with whom an engagement may be made for 2 or 3 years. Generous wages will be given.

Three *Apprentices* will be taken to the above business.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers wish to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN each coppersmiths and tinplate workers, and will give the highest wages and employ to good workmen of steady habits.

NEAL & LIGGETT } *Missouri.*
of St. Louis, }

Pittsburgh, March 19, 1819.—1awtf.

P. S. Particular contracts may be made by application to R. Neal one of the partners living in this place.

Notice.

CERTIFICATES of Stock are ready for delivery, by the Treasurer of the Susquehannah and Waterford Turnpike Road Company; on the delivery of which, the second instalment of FIVE Dollars on each share of capital stock will be required to be paid to said treasurer, conformably to the 6th section of the act of Assembly authorising the Governor to incorporate said Company.

If any stockholder shall not have paid said installment of Five dollars on each share of capital stock by him holden in said company, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, suits will be instituted for the recovery of the same.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Meadville, March 4.——12*

Washington & Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders in the above company, are hereby required to pay FIVE Dollars on the first day of April, and Five Dollars on the first day of May, and Five Dollars on the first day of June, on each share of the stock by them held—being the 3d, 4th and 5th instalments.—Members of the Company living in Washington county will pay their instalments to George Baird, Treasurer, in Washington—those in Allegheny county, to Col. John Ross, Chartiers.

An abstract of the law authorising the Company.

Section 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Stockholder, whether original subscriber or assignee, after thirty days notice in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and borough of Washington, respectfully, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or instalment of said capital stock in order to carry on the work, should neglect to pay such proportion, at the place appointed, for the space of sixty days after the time appointed for the payment thereof every such stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per centum per month for every delay of such payment.

By order of the Board.

S. MURDOCH, Sec'y

Washington, March 1, 1819.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Blanks for sale here.

OLIVER EVANS,
AND HIS
Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some o the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation o his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application* of *a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent! But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Papiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" Those experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

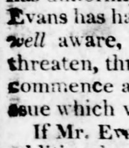
If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

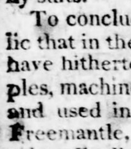
* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

Allen & Grant



Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK
Warehouse,
adjoining the one they occupy
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

To Let,



And possession given the first of April next

THREE good stands for busines, on Market street, between Fourth street & the Diamond, with two well finished dwelling houses. Apply to
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 9, 1819.

J. WHITING, *Agent*,
AND
OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of th 11th September, on Oliver Evans' Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost* and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburg, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

TYPE—For Sale.

ONE FOUNT AMERICAN CANNON—New.
ONE Ditto SEVEN LINES PICA—Ditto
ONE Ditto FIVE LINES PICA, Almost new
ONE Ditto DOUBLE ENGLISH—Ditto
Together with an elegant CUT of a HORSE, COMPOSING STICKS, &c. The above will be sold very low. Apply at the Office of the Gazette.
March 2, 1819.

To be Let,

A BRICK STORE & CELLAR.

AT the corner of Wood & Water streets. The stand is excelled by few in the city for Dry Goods and Grocery business.—Also the dwelling part of the house adjoining; at present occupied as a tavern. They will be let together or separate to a good tenant, and the rent will be made accommodating. Possession given the first of April next.
Enquire of WM. R. GRAHAM,
Third street.
Pittsburgh, February 9th, 1819.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

250 bbls. best quality rectified
LAKE SALT,
200 BARRELS CONEMAUGH DITTO,
A large quantity of the best quality
COUNTRY LINNEN, BAGS & BAGGING,
Also, about 6 Tons assorted
Juniata Bar Iron,
12 Tons assorted CASTINGS,
8 Tons PIG METAL.
They will receive in payment for Castings,
WOOSTER,
CLEAVELAND,
CANTON,
SMITHFIELD, &
NEW-SALEM
Paper, if offered before the 1st March next.
February 2, 1819,

The Pittsburgh Navigation

and INSURANCE COMPANY having been formed for the purpose of extending the trade of Pittsburgh, by offering greater facilities for the transportation of goods from this place to the different sections of the western country, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributary streams, they now present to the public their Articles of Association, and invite their fellow citizens of the western country generally to come forward in support of this, as they conceive, laudable undertaking. The subscription of those wishing to take stock, will be received on application to either of the Directors, and those disposed to aid the Company by their patronage in the shipment of goods, &c. will please apply to JOHN WEAVER, Chief Clerk, or C. S. RENO, Agent.

ARTICLE I. The name and stile of this association shall be, and is hereby declared to be, "THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND INSURANCE COMPANY."

ART. II. The Capital Stock of "The Pittsburgh Navigation and Insurance Company," shall be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS: the same to be divided into *two thousand shares, of fifty dollars each*, with the power of increasing the same when deemed expedient, to the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars*,

ART. III. Each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars on each and every share by him subscribed, and give his negociable note for Five Dollars on each and every share, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or pay down the same in current bank paper, at his option: the remainder to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the company, when organized, may require. And in case of defaults in payment of any requisition, thirty days notice thereof having been given, then the previous payment or payments shall be forfeited, or an action at law instituted, at the option of the company.

ART. IV. That for the managing the affairs of the company, there shall be seven directors, chosen by ballot from among the stockholders present, in person or by proxy for which purpose a meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each year, and a plurality of the votes given in shall constitute an election.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Directors for the time being, to appoint such agents or clerks as may be necessary for the proper executing the business of the company, and to enact by-laws for the government of said agent and clerks, describing their respective duties, and due notice shall be given them of any alteration or amendment in the same; and the exclusive attention of the agents or clerks so appointed, shall be given to the business of the company.—And the directors shall appoint one of their number to preside over their meetings, and the other six shall be divided into three committees, of two each; said committees to attend in weekly rotation at the office of the company, as such attendance may be required by the agent for consultation, or by the interests of the company. And a stated meeting of the board of directors shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at the office of the Company, five members forming a quorum; and such other occasional meetings as the business of the Company may require, to be called by the acting committee for the time being.

ART. VI. The Directors shall have power either by themselves or agents to enter into contracts in the name and behalf of the Company for effecting the object for which said Company was formed, and are authorised to allow to the agent, clerk and others in the service of the Company, such compensation as they may deem reasonable and proper, and they shall also have power to effect insurance and be capable of exercising such other power and authority for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Company, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the by-laws and ordinances of the same.

ART. VII. The Stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for every share by them respectively held, on all business coming before them. And four or more Stockholders, holding in their own right two hundred shares, may through the medium of the Directors, have a general meeting of the Company convened.

ART. VIII. The directors shall semi-annually declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the Company as they may think advisable, and the dividend so declared, shall be paid the respective stockholders in ten days after the same shall be made; but any monies arising from premiums or risks, which shall be undetermined or outstanding at the time of making such dividend, shall not be considered as part of the profits of the Company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the Capital Stock shall be impaired, no subsequent dividend shall be declared, until a sum equal to the loss and arising from the profits of the Company, shall have made good the Capital.

ART. IX. The stock of the Company shall be assignable only on the Books of the Company, and attested by the chief clerk for the time being.

ART. X. The Directors shall keep fair and regular entries, in a book to be provided for the purpose, of their proceedings, and submit the same, when required, to the Stockholders at their meetings.

The directors aware that misrepresentations have been circulated respecting the objects and views of the association, feel it their duty to state what the real objects and views of the company, are.—The public cannot be ignorant of the great (and to many individuals ruinous) delays which occurred in forwarding goods the last season, and which has induced many western merchants to look for other channels, through which to get their goods in future. The delay complained of, may in a great measure be attributed to the unusually large boats provided by the freighters, and the want of public spirit on their part to encounter the difficulties of low water. Our rivers have been low in former years, but never before have such delays been the consequence; and the fact, that boats from this to Wheeling, did continue to take freight, on reasonable terms, nearly the whole of last season, is a proof, independent of the example of former years, that the navigation is practicable at the lowest stages of water, and that the company will be able to redeem the pledge they have made to receive and deliver goods at all seasons of the year, except when the rivers are obstructed by ice. As to the price of freight, although the company has as yet started but three boats, a very considerable reduction has taken place, especially on articles of the manufacture of the country, which will always be taken at as low freight as can be afforded. It is not the intention, nor does it comport with the means on which the company has been put in operation, to engross the whole carrying trade from this place, nor is it their wish or design to take the bread from the mouth of honest industry, but they solicit so much support as will enable them to effect the contemplated objects, and which they consider themselves entitled to ask from their fellow citizens. As the carrying of goods when the waters are low, is expected to be a loosing business, a liberal support at other times is thought to be but fair.

Insurance being one of the objects contemplated in the association, due notice will be given when sufficient capital shall have been paid in to warrant the company in receiving proposals; but at present, it is their intention to confine themselves to the freighting business.

T. CROMWELL, *Pres't.*
A. BEELEN,
W. ROBINSON, Jr.
GEO. BOWEN,
GEO. GRANT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
ISAAC BEAN,
DIRECTORS.

Pittsburgh, March, 5, 1819.

☞ The Editors of the Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Kentucky Reporter, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Frankfort Commentator, Louisville Public Advertiser, Maysville Eagle, and Chilicothe Supporter, will give the above three insertions, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

English, Classical & Mathematical
ACADEMY.

A. TIERNEY & J. CALLAN, respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have determined to associate themselves on the first of April next, for the purpose of conducting an establishment of the above nature; and have, in consideration of the health and accomodation of their pupils, rented for a term of years that large and commodious dwelling-house, in Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets, now in the tenure of James Pentland, esq. in which they intend fitting up two *separate* and spacious apartments, for the reception of youth of both sexes. The house is healthfully situated, the rooms airy and well lighted, and sufficiently large to accommodate 150 students—attached to which is an enclosed lot, to be set apart as play-ground.

Tierney & Callan feel considerable pleasure at this time to acknowledge the patronage each has so liberally experienced for himself, during a short period; and offer severally their most grateful acknowledgements.

It is their design to conduct the institution on the most liberal principles; to have good discipline, and to inculcate a conscientious adherence to morality.

Their course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, History, Penmanship, Arithmetic and Book-keeping (after a new and improved method) Geography, use of the globes, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, &c. &c. also, the Greek and Latin Languages; all which will be *radically* taught, according to the most approved methods of *Trinity College, Dublin.*

The pupils will receive from time to time explanatory lectures on each branch, to make *theory* familiar with *practice*; to remove difficulties, known to perplex learners; and chiefly to œconomise time, too often irretrievely lost.

From a conviction that such an institution might fairly present itself to a discerning public for aid, the proprietors humbly solicit countenance and support; and they do most sincerely hope, by a faithful discharge of duty to merit a liberal patronage.

Their terms will be moderate, and may be known (until the 1st of April,) by application to A. Tierney, at his school-room in Third street, or J. Callan at the "Smithfield Seminary."

Public quarterly examinations will be held.
Pittsburgh, February 23. t1Ma.

The Subscribers

HAVING purchased of the late proprietors of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, their ROLLING MILL & PATENT NAIL WORKS, in the city of Pittsburgh, intend keeping the same in full operation. They will warrant their manufactures to be of the best quality, and will be happy to receive orders for

Cut & Wrought NAILS & Boat Nails,
BOILER IRON,
SPIKE, LUCK & NAIL RODS,
NAIL & HOOP IRON.

R. BOWEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 5.——2m

☞ The Cincinnati Inquisitor, Kentucky Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Chilicothe Supporter, will publish the above one month, and send their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser,
AND
Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connexion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel,
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware	

Land and Mills For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on Monday the 22d day of March next, on the premises in Brooke county Va. situate on Pierces' Run, about four miles from Wellsburgh, his

GRIST & SAW MILL,

and about 270 acres of land of a good quality, well timbered, with about 30 acres cleared, three acres sowed in timothy, and would make an excellent stock farm, and is well worth the attention of any person who wishes to carry on a distillery, as it is surrounded by a rich and populous neighbourhood. The improvements are two cabbins for dwellings, a stable and frame 22 by 26 feet, built for a distillery. The above mills are in complete order, with two pair of stones in the grist mill, a new bolting cloth, and all the running gears of the mill are new. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. DUVALL.
Wellsburg, Feb. 23, 1819.—3t.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's office, *next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S. DOUGLAS.
Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.
september 18, 1818.

PATENT GAS FIRE,
FOR STEAM BOAT.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam-Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between the continuation of the pipe then leads into the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (it keeping hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of considerable size.

The only art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously strained so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a seive over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed there in the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.
Boston, February 19, 1819.

WESTERN HOTEL.

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,

J. M. Cheesbrough,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above large and commodious

Establishment,

And is now ready to receive and entertain all

TRAVELLERS,

WHO may favour him with their custom; at the same time flattering himself, that by his unremitting exertions and constant personal attention, to merit their encouragement. The situation of his House is healthy and pleasant, and will be found convenient for travellers *generally*, more especially for western merchants, from its vicinity to the *life of western trade.*

J. M. C. has taken great pains in the selection of his Liquors—has provided himself with excellent Servants, fine Stabling and good Ostlers; in short, with *every* thing in his line to make the traveller comfortable.

Baltimore, January 1819. 7: